

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BUDE/STRATTON

ANNUAL REPORT

ACKD. BY
[Signature]

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1962



Health Area Office,
Launceston,
Cornwall

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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BUDE - STRATTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

F. C. DREDGE, CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

THE CASTLE, BUDE
NORTH CORNWALL

TELEPHONE: BUDE 605

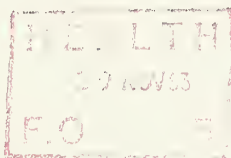
OUR REF.

YOUR REF.

FCD/MAM

27th November, 1963.

Sir,



Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health, 1962.

I am directed by my Council to forward herewith four copies of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for this District for 1962.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Clerk of the Council.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Savile Row,
London, W.1.

THE CASTLE BUDDE
NORTH COBEN WALL
TELEPHONE BUDDE 601

BUDDE-STRAATTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
C. D. BRIDGE, CLERK OF THE COUNCIL

OUR REPLY
YOUR REPLY
10/11/1907

South Kensington, 1907.

Sir,

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health, 1906.

I am directed by my Council to forward to you copies of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for this district for 1906.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

John of the Council.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Cavendish Square,
London, W.1.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BUDLE/STRATTON

Members of the Public Health Committee:

T.PICKARD, M.B.E.(Chairman)
Mrs.S.E.SWEET (Vice-Chairman)

N.H.ABBOTT
B.A.BURROW
E.H.CHADD
Mrs.H.M.EDGEELL
A.C.HEARD
S.LUCAS
D.C.F.McCABE
T.J.McMAHON

D.K.MEDLAND
T.E.NICHOLLS
B.PEPPER
R.S.ROGERS
A.A.SEYMOUR
Mrs.C.R.WARD
L.D.WILKES
R.J.WOOLACOTT

- - - - -

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,D.P.H.

Also holds appointments of : Medical Officer of Health :

Stratton Rural District Council
Launceston Rural District Council
Camelford Rural District Council
Launceston Borough Council

Assistant County Medical Officer, Area No. 6 Cornwall County Council

School Medical Officer, Cornwall County Council

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

P.DURSTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	4,294
Population	4,940
No. of separate dwellings occupied	1,771
Rateable value 1962	£81,721
Product of ld. rate	£329

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 estimated population</u>
<u>Live Births</u>				
Legitimate	69	41	28	15.18
Illegitimate	6	5	1	
<u>Stillbirths</u>	-	-	-	
<u>Deaths (all causes)</u>	91	38	53	18.42
<u>Deaths from Puerperal Causes :-</u>				
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis			)	N I L
Other Puerperal Causes			)	

Infant Mortality (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

N I L

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	4	9	13
Measles (all ages)	-	-	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	-

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BUDE/STRATTON.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1962.

Deaths showed an increase of six compared with the previous year, and births were increased by fifteen. The adverse balance of deaths over births continued. The estimated mid-year population was increased by 30, a small step towards the restoration of the loss recorded in 1961. Heart disease, vascular lesions of the nervous system and cancer, in that order, were at the head of the list of causes of death. No stillbirths and no infant deaths were recorded.

The district was affected to some extent by the rush for vaccination against smallpox occasioned by outbreaks of this disease in England and Wales, but no case occurred in the district.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease was very low. No cases of diphtheria and none of poliomyelitis were notified. Vaccination by the oral route against the latter disease was introduced during the year.

The Council's consulting engineers reported on the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in the district, and investigations into the practicability of the use of a sub-marine pipeline from the existing outfall, a comparatively new method of disposal for this country, were put in hand.

I must express my thanks to Mr. Durston, the Council's Public Health Inspector, for the valuable assistance he has given in all aspects of our work and in the preparation of this report. The Council's other Departments have continued their willing co-operation. I am grateful to the General Practitioners of the District for their continued co-operation.

Once again, it is a pleasure to express my appreciation of the help and encouragement I have received from the Council and, in particular, from the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health

Natural and Social Conditions

Area (in acres) 4,294. The Urban District of Bude/Stratton is partly a health and seaside resort and partly agricultural in character. It is bounded at its western extremity by the Atlantic Ocean, the coast-line in this particular part of north Cornwall running almost due north and south.

Whilst the hinterland is undulating and hilly in character, contour heights seldom rise above 500 feet and this no doubt is in part the explanation for the exceedingly moderate rainfall figures (average annual rainfall for 20 years 33.74"), which in view of exposure to the prevailing south westerly winds, might be expected to be considerably higher.

Population - The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1962 to be 4,940 compared with 4,910 in the previous year. In 1962 there were 75 births and 91 deaths, 16 more deaths than births.

Deaths - The total number of deaths assigned to the District for the year was 91 compared with 85 in 1961. The crude death rate based on the mid-year population was 18.42 compared with 17.31 in the previous year. The following table has been compiled for comparison with previous years :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Recorded Rate</u>
1958	101	45	56	19.46
1959	85	36	49	16.28
1960	90	37	53	17.20
1961	85	44	41	17.31
1962	91	38	53	18.42

In order to compare the mortality in the District with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary to make a correction to allow for the difference in age and sex distribution of the two populations. This is done by applying to the crude death rate of the District an "Area Comparability Factor" which has been estimated by the Registrar General as 0.72 for this District.

The Standardised Death Rate, therefore, is 13.26 which may be compared with that of 11.9 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Births - The number of live births assigned to this District was 75 compared with 60 in 1961. The rate per thousand of the population is 15.18. When the Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor for births (1.11) is applied to this figure, the Standardised Birth Rate of 16.84 for this District compared with 18.0 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Stillbirths - There was no stillbirth during 1962.

Illegitimate Births - There were six illegitimate births assigned to the District during the year, the same as in 1961. Shown as a proportion of the total number of live births, this represents 8 per cent.

Maternal Mortality - No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

Infant Mortality - There was no infant death in 1962.

N.B. Vital Statistics. It is important that too much weight should not be attached to small variations in these rates from one year to another, particularly where relatively small populations are involved - attention should rather be paid to the trend of these rates over a period of years.

MORTALITY TABLE

Classified in accordance with 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classifications of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1955.

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	2	-	2
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	3	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	13	20
18. Coronary disease, angina	11	2	13
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
20. Other heart disease	5	12	17
21. Other circulatory disease	1	4	5
22. Influenze	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	2	2	4
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	8	12
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	1	1
34. All other accidents	1	-	1
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	-	-
	38	53	91

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

General Medical Services

General medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by medical practitioners resident in the district, and in adjoining districts, all of whom undertake maternity medical services.

County Council Services

- I Health Department. The County Council is the local health authority for the purposes of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and provides the following services in the district :-
 - (a) Midwifery and Home Nursing. Nurse-midwives are provided to attend general nursing and midwifery cases in the home.
 - (b) Health Visiting. The nurse midwives act also as health visitors and with special training in the case of the mother and young child, are available to give advice on health matters in the home or at the clinic. They act also as school nurses.
 - (c) Child Welfare Centre. A fortnightly Child Welfare Clinic is held at the Castle, Bude.
 - (d) Dental Clinic. Priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is available at the Dental Clinic held at the Castle, Bude.
 - (e) Vaccination and Immunisation. Facilities for vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough are provided at the Child Welfare Clinic or by the supply of materials to the family doctor. Regular sessions are held for poliomyelitis vaccination.
 - (f) Home Help Service. Home helps are employed to provide domestic help for households in certain circumstances, a charge being made for this service according to the means of the person concerned.
 - (g) Ambulance Service. A service of ambulances for the conveyance of sick, accident and emergency cases is provided. For sitting cases, utilicon sitting case vehicles are used. When appropriate, some such cases are carried by the Hospital Car Service, a voluntary organisation. Day-to-day administration of the service is carried out from Ambulance Control, Bodmin.

(h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.

A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is provided for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons. District nurses are available to assist in the home treatment of such persons when required by the Chest Physician or family doctor. Certain special investigations are carried out in other types of illness by district health visitors, while health education is carried out by the County's medical and nursing staff.

- (j) Mental Health. The County Council has certain responsibilities in connection with the ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency, with the provision of statutory supervision, etc. for mental defectives living in the community, and with the provision of after-care following treatment for mental illness. The Mental Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

II Education Department. As local Education Authority, the County Council is responsible for the School Health Service, which provides the following :-

Periodic Medical Inspection of pupils
 Cleanliness Surveys of pupils
 Dental Inspection and treatment of pupils
 Ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special education
 Treatment Clinic at the Castle, Bude:
 Dental Clinics every second Thursday
 Child Guidance, by arrangement at Launceston Child Guidance Clinic.
 Speech Therapy - by appointment each Thursday

- III Welfare Department. This service is concerned with the welfare of the aged, and with that of various categories of handicapped persons. It is concerned also with the provision of temporary accommodation in certain circumstances for persons in urgent need thereof. The Welfare Officer for the District works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

Hospital Services.

The South Western Regional Hospital Board is the hospital authority for the Area.

Stratton Cottage Hospital provides in-patient and out-patient facilities in the district. Patients are referred also to hospitals in Plymouth and elsewhere. Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Scott Isolation Hospital, Plymouth, and tuberculosis patients to Didworthy or Tehidy Sanatoria. Mental hospital accommodation is provided by St. Lawrence's Hospital and Laninval House, Bodmin and Moorfields Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held weekly at the Castle, Bude and a Physiotherapy Clinic at Dawfield Hospital, Holsworthy. The Chest Clinic is held at Stratton Hospital. An Ophthalmic Clinic for school and pre-school children is held periodically at the Castle, Bude. A Specialist Ante-Natal Clinic is held at the Launceston Health Clinic each week.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Exeter and Plymouth, to which specimens for bacteriological examination are submitted.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLIES. The amount of water available for supply to those parts of the District which are supplied by the Council's Water Undertaking continues to be satisfactory. Difficulties in the peak periods of draw-off in respect of filtration, storage and distribution, continue to be experienced. However, the use of the Leigh and Hillhead storage reservoirs, together with the addition of a supplementary electric booster at Stratton, have helped to reduce these difficulties to a minimum, and made some improvements to the higher levels of Foughill.

The scheme for the Inch's Shop water extension at Foughill, which was outlined in the report for 1961, has not yet been started. This scheme will undoubtedly obviate fluctuating and inadequate supplies in this part of the District, and, it is to be hoped, at some future date provide a main supply to the Bush area, which at present is dependent on very inadequate and unsatisfactory local sources. It is understood that the design for the scheme is in an advanced state, and it is to be hoped that its practical application will be accomplished at an early date.

Whilst the annual rainfall figure was somewhat below the average (27.73"), the amount of precipitation during the summer was relatively high, the figures for June, July and August being 0.46", 3.02" and 2.30" respectively, as compared with 0.96", 1.46" and 3.02" for the same months in 1961, during which year itself the summer months were comparatively wet. This factor, no doubt, helped to minimise the difficulties experienced in drier years.

A table of the results of bacteriological analyses of the water is appended. The overall picture does not appear to have been quite as satisfactory. When unsatisfactory results have been returned, these have been passed to the Water Engineer for adjustments at the filter and chlorination plant.

Summary of bacteriological reports.

Filterbeds, Vealand.

(Filtered but unchlorinated)

Satisfactory
(no organisms)

Unsatisfactory

Tap water samples (Filtered and chlorinated)

	<u>Class I</u>	<u>Class II</u>	<u>Class III</u>	<u>Class IV</u>
Bude	6	Nil	Nil	1
Stratton	5	Nil	Nil	3
Poughill	5	1	Nil	2

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Once again there are no changes to report in the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in the Urban District during the year. The firm of consultant engineers retained by the Council to investigate the shortcomings of the existing facilities continues its work, and has produced an interim report containing two alternative suggestions. The first involves the re-direction of the sewerage of the District to a proposed new treatment works. Here a difficulty has arisen over a suitable site for the new treatment works, and Hele Bridge has been suggested as possibly the only suitable site. This suggestion would undoubtedly be the more expensive to put into practice.

The second suggestion, which the Council favour if it can be shown to be a practicable proposition, is to lay a sub-marine pipe line from the existing outfall to a point some one mile distant from the coastline. The consultant engineers, on the instructions of the Council, have engaged the services of a firm of marine engineers to investigate and advise upon the practicability of this proposal, and extensive research is taking place at the time of writing the report.

With regard to the sewage disposal works at Stratton, the consultant engineers confirmed the views, expressed by the Council's Surveyor, that no improvements to the existing facilities could be expected to produce a satisfactory effluent. Here again two alternatives were suggested. The first involved the construction of entirely new works on a new site, which would involve considerable capital expenditure; the second suggested the connection of the Stratton sewerage to the main Bude system, which would doubtless be less expensive in the long term. It is assumed that no decision will be made as to which alternative is to be adopted until the final report of the marine engineers as to the feasibility of a marine pipe-line is received. If this were practicable it would appear that the connection of the Stratton sewerage to the Bude system would be the more expeditious.

A report on this subject would be incomplete without a mention of the situation in the Poundfield/Stamford Hill area of Stratton. Here development continues steadily, and whilst it has been possible to connect some properties to the main sewerage, this has not by any means been the case

invariably. Each year more dwellings drained to septic tanks are added, and the situation is that what might be described as a small village is developing, about half of the properties within which have private sewage disposal arrangements. It is to be hoped that the Council will find it possible in the very near future to approve a scheme for the sewerage of this particular area.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council has retained the services of a trained Rodent Operator, who is engaged for most of the year on a four day week, and at busy periods for a five day week. The District remains relatively free from infestation, but it has not been possible to maintain the degree of survey work which was carried out formerly. As a consequence, infestations are often well established before they come to the notice of the Department.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There are at present in the District the following licensed sites :-

- (a) A small holiday site for 4 caravans at Bush.
- (b) A holiday site for 30 caravans and 75 tents at Lynstone Farm.
- (c) A residential site for 15 caravans at Maer Farm.
- (d) A holiday site for 185 caravans at Grenville Gate.

Of these sites, all but the first are provided with flush sanitation and main water supply. The first, being a very small site, in a comparatively isolated area, the existing chemical closets were considered sufficient. All the other sites now comply with the Ministry's Model Standards, as the site for 29 caravans at Maer Farm, which had inadequate sanitary facilities and which was drained to a cesspit, fell into disuse due to the sale of the land.

The Operators of licensed sites have remained extremely co-operative, and standards of cleanliness have remained high. Refuse is collected by the Council's refuse lorry, at the times of collection normal to the areas of the respective sites. In addition, the sites have facilities for burning combustible refuse.

The number of casual campers on road-side verges and the like was very small, partly due, no doubt, to the increased facilities for proper camping, and partly to the wetness of the summer. As a result, very few nuisances arising from this type of occupation were encountered.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Cornwall County Council control most of the roads in the District, but the work of street cleansing is carried out mainly by the staff of the Urban District Council.

The method of disposal by controlled tipping has continued, and the present tip at Tiscott Wood appears to have ample capacity for some time to come. The use of partial incineration has again been found useful in the reduction of combustible refuse. The incinerator is sited on the Council's property at the Wharf, Bude.

Early in the year the Council acquired a new Shelvoke & Drewry "TW" type, 16/18 cubic yard fore and aft tipper, powered by a Perkins Six 305 diesel engine, incorporating a S & D patented powerpress, and air operated hygienic loading shutters. It is hoped that the increased capacity of the new vehicle over the old, in addition to the fact that it is diesel powered, will effect a considerable saving in refuse collection. Certainly the advantages of the dustless loading have already become apparent.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Section 47 - No action

Section 50 - No action

HOUSING

During the year no Council houses were erected. This means that no major schemes of slum clearance were carried out, although individual unfit houses were dealt with, and tenants rehoused, as and when alternative accommodation became available.

The number of private houses built during the year was slightly lower than in the previous year, but more were in course of erection at the end of the year. Comparative figures are :-

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Houses completed during year ...	13	16
Houses in course of erection		
at end of year	8	4

The review of the Town Development map was completed during the year, and many of the recommendations of the Council were not included. The areas left by the County Planning Authority were either already largely developed, in private ownership and difficult to obtain at an economic figure,

or large areas which would involve considerable capital expenditure in development of services, before any return was obtained. As a result only piecemeal development has been possible, and if the scale is to be increased it would appear that it will be necessary for the Council to acquire land, develop the services, and sell to builders as required, since no local firm appears to be capable of the initial capital outlay. In fact the Council has already made approaches with a view to securing land for development, so far without success.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises and Clean Food.

The number and types of premises in the District are :-

Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Restaurants and hotel kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	45
Bakers and confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	5
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ice-cream dealers	...	...	...	...	...	25
Boarding houses	...	...	...	...	...	55
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	10
School canteens	...	...	...	...	...	3

No. of inspections of registered food premises 157

No. of inspections of other food premises.....223

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Inspections and advisory visits to food premises form an important part of the work of the Department, in an area whose main industry is the tourist industry. Whilst the willing co-operation of nearly all management staffs has been secured, in producing and maintaining hygienic standards, the seasonal nature of the trade presents very real difficulties. In spite of these, however, with very few exceptions, good standards have been maintained, and verbal and informal comment have been sufficient. It is unfortunate that the transient nature of the employment of catering staffs makes any effort at health education extremely difficult. Due to the pressure of business during the holiday season, any lectures or film shows would have to be arranged for the winter months. At that time of the year, however, those affected are engaged in other work, or have left the District, and are therefore not available or have lost interest.

Meat Inspection.

The slaughterhouse adjacent to the Goods Sidings at Bude Railway Station, leased and operated by the Bude Wholesale Meat Company, remains the only licensed slaughterhouse in the District. This fact greatly facilitates the efficient performance of meat inspection and general supervision. At the same time, the throughput shows a progressive increase,

not only in the number of animals, but also in those types requiring more detailed and careful inspection. It will be noted from the figures given below that, whilst the number of bovines remained approximately the same as for the previous year, the number of sheep fell off, and the number of pigs more than doubled. Consequently, the amount of time spent on meat inspection again increased, and again a greater proportion of the Public Health Inspector's time was involved, although much of the inspection involved was performed at weekends and outside normal working hours. It would appear that new Meat Inspection Regulations may be expected during 1963. As far as can be gathered from the information available, this will mean more detailed inspection of all animals, and the presence of the inspector at the time of slaughter. It will thus be impossible for one inspector to carry out the detailed inspection required, and continue to perform the other duties of the office effectively. The matter was brought to the notice of the Public Health Committee of the Council in November, 1962, when it was agreed in principle that another inspector should be engaged at the appropriate time.

The total throughput for the year, as compared with 1961, was as follows :-

	1962	1961
Cattle other than cows	467	512
Cows	491	348
Calves	73	43
Sheep and lambs	24,010	27,686
Pigs	10,777	4,194
Totals	35,818	32,783

Table V indicates no tuberculosis in cattle other than cows, and a continued low incidence in cows, in spite of the increased numbers. This situation is satisfactory, and indicates the effectiveness of the measures adopted to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. In fact, only one case of tuberculosis in cows was discovered, which resulted in total condemnation. This was a known reactor. The position with regard to the disease in pigs showed a decrease, two animals being totally condemned for a generalised condition. The number of cows totally condemned for other diseases showed an increase; this is partly explained by the fact that many older animals are now accepted for the boning trade. The number of cows of which parts were condemned remained relatively the same. There was one total condemnation in cattle other than cows, as compared with nil in the previous year, but the number of parts condemned showed a considerable decrease. The figures for sheep and pigs in this category remained relatively much the same. The number of calves totally condemned for diseases other than tuberculosis showed a relative increase, partly due to the higher numbers slaughtered, but in no case was tuberculosis found.

The incidence of cysticercous bovis in cows showed a decrease, but in cattle other than cows remained much the same as in the previous year. The Bude Slaughterhouse now possesses a deep freeze room, so that cases can be treated locally, which is a decided advantage from the point of view of supervision. All cases found were localised, and treated at the Bude slaughterhouse.

Disposal of condemned meat and other foods.

Condemned meat, both from the slaughterhouse and butchers' shops, is removed by a contractor, who sterilises and processes it, and converts it into animal feeding stuffs.

Tinned and similar goods are taken to the Council's refuse tip and buried.

Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.

There are 40 ice-cream dealers in the District whose premises are registered. Of these 32 retail the product; and 8 do not at the moment. There are no manufacturer-retailers in the District, all the ice-cream on retail sale being the products of the multiple manufacturers. On sampling, the wrapped variety has maintained a high standard throughout, but trouble has again been experienced with the bulk loose type. At the beginning of the season, many samples of this type of the product produced unsatisfactory results, necessitating inspection and advisory visits, and repetition of sampling. Ultimately, completely satisfactory results were obtained, once a satisfactory routine of handling and sterilisation of utensils had been established.

The number of samples taken during the season was again high, and, in view of the fact that it was necessary to concentrate on the less satisfactory traders in general, the table appended below can be regarded as reasonably satisfactory.

Summary of results of samples - 1962.

Provisional methylene blue test

Result in Grade One	-	76.25%
Two	-	16.25%
Three	-	6.25%
Four	-	1.25%

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Classified list of factories as at 31st December, 1962.

<u>Nature of employment</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-power</u>
1. Food manufacture	4	-
2. Wearing apparel		
(a) Boots and shoes	2	1
(b) Outfitting	1	-
3. Carpentry, joinery and saw mills	6	2
4. Garages, repair shops and engineers	12	-
5. Laundries	-	-
6. Monumental masons	1	-
7. Gas works	1	-
8. Plumbers	-	2
9. Dairies	-	-
10. Photography	1	2
11. Printing works	1	-
12. Electrical engineers	1	2
13. Cabinet makers and upholsterers	-	2

Prescribed Particulars of the Factories Act, 1961, are attached as an appendix to this report in accordance with Circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health.

Summary of Public Health Inspector's Inspections, etc.

This is shown in Table IV, page 20

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER
DISEASES

The infectious diseases which are statutorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health are the following :- Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Paratyphoid Fever, Relapsing fever, Plague, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dysentery, Puerperal Pyrexia, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Acute primary pneumonia, Acute influenzal pneumonia, Whooping cough, Measles, Acute encephalitis, Meningococcal infection, Anthrax and Food Poisoning.

In cases of infectious disease, preliminary investigations are carried out by the Public Health Inspector, when advice is given regarding current disinfection, segregation of contacts, etc. Terminal disinfection, when necessary, is carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

The monthly incidence of infectious disease is shown in Table III.

Smallpox - No case was notified during the year, in the course of which 241 primary vaccinations and 363 re-vaccinations were carried out.

This unusually large number of vaccinations was due for the most part to public demand for vaccination and re-vaccination of adults and older children, which arose out of smallpox outbreaks in England and Wales following the importation of the disease into the country by travellers by air from Karachi, a danger of air travel to which reference has been made in previous annual reports. The actual number of infant vaccinations during the year was 42.

Diphtheria - No case was notified during the year, in which 64 children received a complete course of primary immunisation against the disease, the triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus being used in almost all instances.

Measles - 5 cases of this infection were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough - No cases were notified in 1962.

Scarlet fever - One case of this infection was notified in July. The infection was mild and hospital admission was not necessary.

Poliomyelitis - No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Vaccination against the disease continued, the use of oral vaccine being introduced early in the year. By the end of the year, vaccination by this method had virtually replaced vaccination by injection.

During the year, 88 persons received a complete course of oral vaccination, while a further 70 received booster doses of oral vaccine following previous courses of two or three injections of Salk vaccine. 113 persons received complete courses of primary vaccination or booster doses by injection.

By the end of the year, 1581 persons in the Urban District had received a primary course of vaccination against poliomyelitis since the beginning of the scheme in 1956.

Food Poisoning - No cases were notified during 1962.

Tuberculosis

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>
Cases on Register 31.12.61	18	1	8	-
No. of cases notified				
during the year	2	-	-	-
Cases restored	-	-	-	-
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-
Cases removed	5	-	2	-
Total on Register 31.12.62	15	1	6	-

B.C.G. Vaccination continues to be offered to all susceptible contacts of known cases, most of whom avail themselves of this protection.

The scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of susceptible school leavers was continued by the County Council during the year, again with a good response.

OTHER DISEASES

Cancer of the Lung

During 1962, there were four male and nine female deaths from all forms of cancer, but no deaths from cancer of the lung were recorded. The total of deaths from this cause in the Urban District since 1949 remains at 19 male and seven female deaths. During the same period, there have been 79 male and 89 female deaths from all forms of cancer.

TABLE I

TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex Distribution of Cases and Deaths - 1962.

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS

Summary for Previous Years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population (estimated)</u>	<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>			
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>		<u>All ages</u>	
				<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1958	5,190	54	10.40	-	-	101	19.46
1959	5,220	63	12.07	-	-	85	16.28
1960	5,230	72	13.76	2	27.77	90	17.20
1961	4,910	66	13.44	1	15.15	85	17.31
1962	4,940	75	15.18	-	-	91	18.42

TABLE III

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (other than
Tuberculosis)

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	5
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	6

TABLE IV

Summary of Public Health Inspector's Inspections.

Description of premises	No. of visits	No. of defects found	No. of defects remedied
Bakehouses	10	2	2
Dairies	8	-	-
Food preparation premises	380	31	31
Factories	60	5	5
Housing	79	10	10
Butchers	234	12	12
Shops	63	3	3
Water supplies	7	5	5
Verminous premises	-	-	-
Pests destruction	57	-	-

Nuisances and defects remedied during the year

Overcrowding	-	Refuse receptacles	76
Keeping of animals	17	Camping sites	2
Sanitary accommodation		Yard paving	-
(a) insufficient	6	Dampness	2
(b) defective	9	Roofs and R.W.pipes	8
Drainage		Floors	-
(a) reconstructed	2	Walls and ceilings	-
(b) repaired	5	Windows and ventilation	4
(c) cleansed	17	Water supplies	5
Cesspools			
(a) abolished	2		
(b) repaired	-		

Total visits of all kinds made by the Public
Health Inspector during the year..... 1875

TABLE V

MEAT INSPECTIONCarcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	467	491	73	24,010	10,777	Nil
No. inspected	467	491	73	24,010	10,777	Nil
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	21	4	50	14	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	69	1	17	8	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	1.07%	18.33%	6.85%	0.27%	0.20%	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	128	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.0%	0.20%	0.0%	0.0%	0.01%	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	20	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	26	32	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' Premises)	4	8	-	-
Total	41	60	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Section 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Section 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	-	-	-

PART VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

N I L

